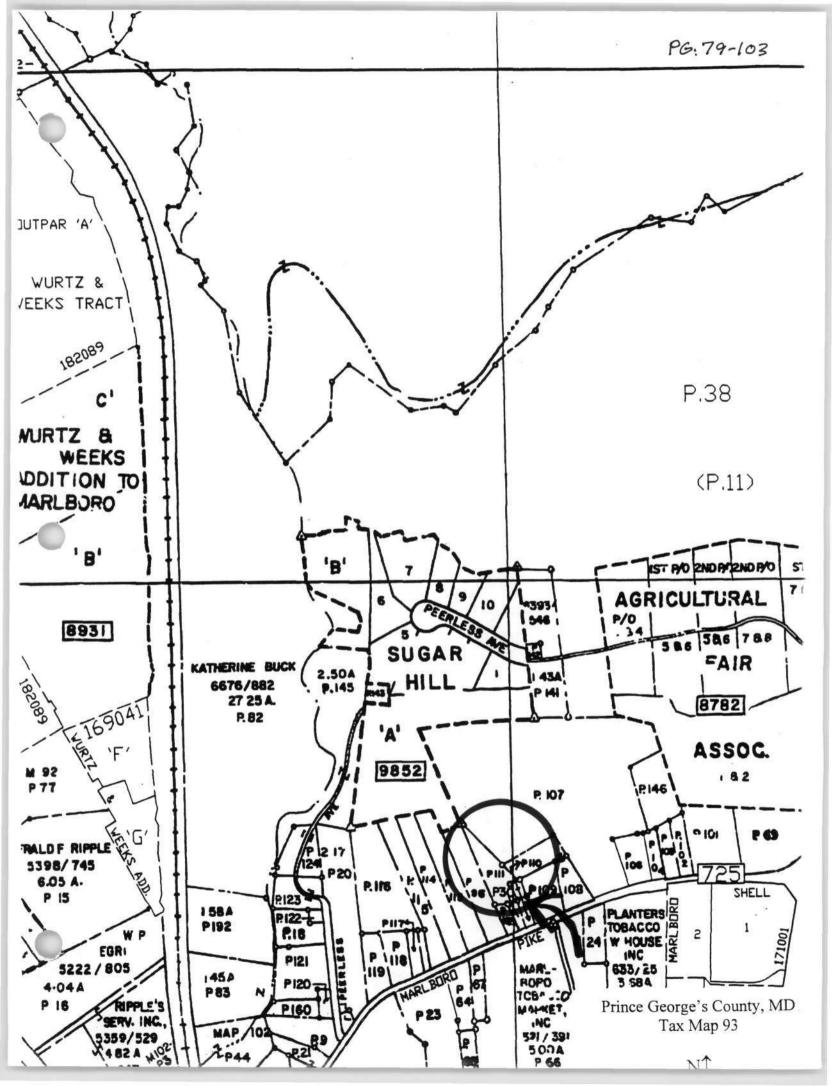
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

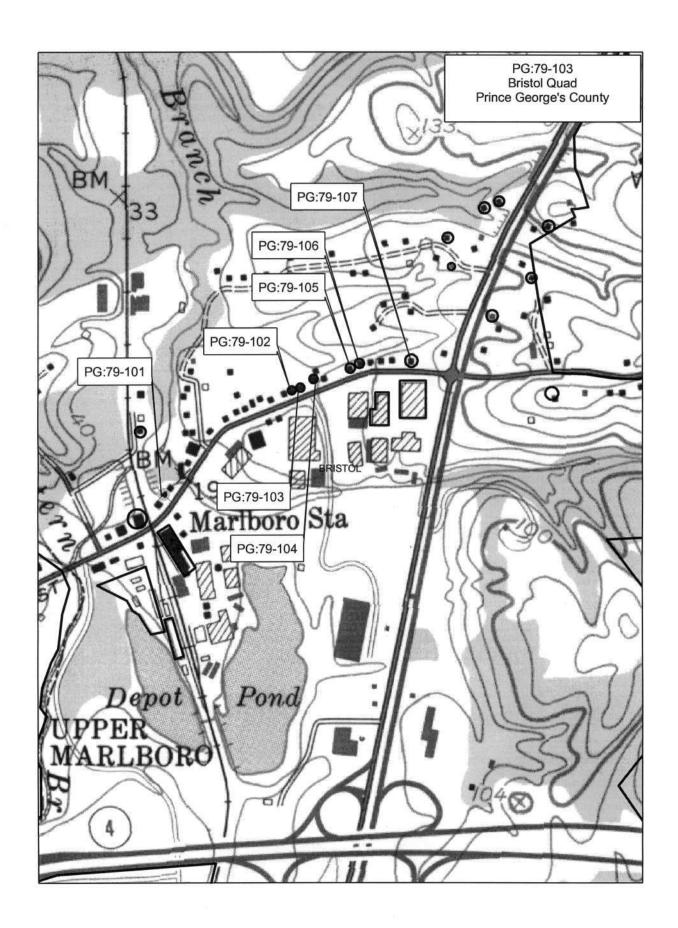
Property Name: Inventory Number PG: 79-103
Address: 15304 Marlboro Pike, Prince George's County - in the vicinity of Upper Harlboro
Owner: Parker, Nancy P. & Ellis J.
Tax Parcel Number: 111 Tax Map Number: 93
Project MD 301 Agency State Highway Administration (SHA
Site visit by SHA Staff: X no _ yes Name: Date:
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended _X
Criteria _ A _ B _ C _ D Considerations: _ A _ B _ C _ D _ E _ F _ G _X None
Is property located within a historic district? X no _ yes Name of District:
Is district listed?: X no _ yes
Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files
Description of Property and Eligibility Determination (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)
The two-story I-house has a side-gabled roof and front-gabled roof projecting from the main façade, creating an entry porch. The entry porch has been sealed and the entrance for the house has been moved to the rear of the structure. The house is three-bays wide and the one-over-one double hung sash windows appear to be modern alterations.
The county seat for Prince George's County was moved from Charles Town to Marlborough (later known as Upper Marlboro) in 1721. The town's establishment as the county seat was the result of and a contributing factor to the aggressive growth of the town's position as a commercial and social center for the county. The completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad from Bowie in Prince George's County to Pope's Creek in Charles County in 1872 had a great impact on Upper Marlboro by prompting an increase in commercial investments and new residents. The third event that had a great impact on the Upper Marlboro area was the construction of Crain Highway, later known as US 301, in 1922. The pre and post World War II years in Prince George's County saw a large increase in the population due to the influx of wartime workers and the close proximity of the northern portion of the county to the nation's capital.
Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc.
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW Eligibility recommended _
Ellet guder 1 10/14/98
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
D. '. MD.D.
Reviewer, NR Program Date

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The automobile allowed expansion beyond the traditional town design and as the post-World War II era progressed, new road construction resulted in the suburbanization of the previously sparsely-settled portions of northern Prince George's County. The States Road Commission began construction of the Robert Crain Highway (later US 301) in 1922. Crain Highway was designed to link southern Maryland's rural areas to northern Maryland's urban areas. With the introduction of a better road system, limited development was allowed to flourish along the corridors and within the rural areas of southern Maryland. When the Nice Memorial Bridge was completed in 1940 and linked the Virginia side of the Potomac to the Maryland side in Charles County, Crain Highway served as a bypass between Florida and New York. Crain Highway was widened in 1950 to handle the increase in traffic. By 1950, Prince George's County's population had risen to 193, 799 persons, more than double the population of ten years earlier.

The c. 1920 house is not eligible for the National Register. The resource lacks significance related to events, persons, or architecture. Criterion D, information potential, was not assessed for this study.







15304 Marlboro Pike Prince George's County, mo Traceries June, 1999

MO SHPO View of southelevation